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THE LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN is published every Thursday and Sunday at 114, Carondelet street.

Wm. G. Brown, Editor.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Job printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

NOTICE.

All communications must be addressed, "Editor of the Louisianian," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

It is our endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and support have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these desiderata might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in those respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities; foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reign; and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and unflinching administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditure, conformably with the exigencies of the State and country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1st., 1871.

NUMBER 5.

"We."

Oh! love is left in bygone years,
Yet there has been no broken vow,
"We" met of yore; 'tis "you and I"
That sometimes meet each other now,
A quite indifferent he and she,
Though once enshrined in lovers "we."

That time, 'tis now long, long ago—
He hopes, its joyous bubbles glow,
On life's calm tide three bubbles glow,
And pleasure, youth, and love are they;
Hope paints them bright, as bright, can be—
Or aid when you and I were "we."

I paradised some woodland cot;
I built great "castles in the air,"
And pleasure was, and grief was not,
In cot or castle, thou wert there;
Yet it was not alone for thee,
For fancy whispered "we."

The distant isles of future years
Gleam brightly through the golden haze;
Time's sea, a reflex heaven appears,
In which the stars are happy days;
At least 'twas always so with me
When lover's, you and I were "we."

My life was all one web of gold,
Where thoughts of love like gems were set;
But soon the light of love grew cold,
And gems and gilding faded; yet
The "gilt" and "pearl" seemed true to me
But 'twas when you and I were "we."

Long, long ago, with life-hope shone
These faded fancies; now they seem
Wild fragments of a gladness gone,
The memory of a pleasant dream.
And wonder whispers, "Can it be
That ever you and I were "we?"

"OUR STORY TELLER."

JUSTINE'S SACRIFICE.

BY MAX.

"Why dost thou cling to life?"
What will it bring to thee?
Only a heavier cross—
Better that thou wert free,
Better thy strings should play
Their funeral dirge to the grave,
Better that thou shouldst lay
Where willow and cypress wave."

"And you can forget family honor,
pride of race, bid defiance to the world's
opinion, and forsake all for me a poor
slave?"

"Stop, you shall not use that vile word
in connection with yourself. I will go to
my step-brother and tell him everything. I
do not fear Paul's anger. He shall give
you your freedom, and we will go to the
North, where that terrible word could
never be applied to you,—where the mere
drops of colored blood in your veins
could never be a reproach to you. You
have been educated and have imbibed
the feelings and tastes of this favored
and "superior" race, and yet refined
gentleman as you are too well I know
the position you occupy a slave to,—a
perjured villain—my step-brother, and I
am of his blood. Surely if you know
this, can love me, I can bid defiance to
the miserable, ungenerous prejudice
which the white race cherish against
yours; I love you! my love renders you
my peer. Paul Devereaux is only my
step-brother, and neither he nor the
world have treated me so kindly, so
gently, that I would cleave to either and
forsake you: and Justine Devereaux
face assumed a very defiant expression.

"But darling Justine, unless we could
indeed get your step-brother to give me
my freedom, I can never be taught to you.
The laws even are such, you could not be
my lawful wife."

"There St. Leon, enough, you will
force me to be too unmanly. What! I
you and I to offer our happiness for life,
sacrifice to laws, which place you on a
level with the brute creation? St. Leon I
ate, I defy those laws, I hate the cold,
merciless race who created those laws,
they shall not govern me!

The bar of Heaven is the only tribunal
I will be amenable to. Oh! how I hate the
race, who have placed the brand of slave
upon him I love! The white people
here do not know, that Father Devereaux
priest has colored blood in his veins—it
was he who taught me to abhor slavery,
and opened my eyes to the base injus-
tice of the accursed system, this "pecu-
liar institution." Let us go to Father

Henry and tell him all, and he will make
me your wife in the sight of heaven, that
is all I ask."

"Oh! Justine darling, you know not
what you ask. You cannot now realize
the infamy, the degradation, you will
bring upon yourself, should I accept the
sacrifice you would make. Alas! my
noble, unselfish darling I know it only
too well,—this wretched endurance of
existence which is all the poor slave can
know of life. Have I not felt the iron in
my soul all these years? Oh! my Justine,
you cannot form any conception of the
life I endure. Not only does this terrible
bondage chain me to earth—nay in the
very dust of degradation physically, but,
crushes every hope, it blasts every aspira-
tion and ambition in life. If for one brief
moment I forget, and draw a curtain for
one instant between me and the terrible
reality, some relentless hand is sure to
crush me back—back, to the only position,
custom permits my race to fill, that of slave
to a white man. Oh! love, you cannot un-
derstand how you tempt me to forgetful-
ness of the yawning gulf between us. And
yet my darling I must not, I dare not drag
you down to the vile existence I endure! I
cannot plunge your proud spirit into the
seething caldron of misery, and degra-
dation, in which every high and noble
attribute of my own heart is being rap-
idly consumed until soon, nothing will
remain, but sordid traits and characteris-
tics as are befitting me—a slave. No! I
must leave you, my dear, while I have
still sufficient nobility to refuse
your sacrifice. Go—darling—as yet the
slave has only polluted your ears, with
words of love—your lips—may your hands
even, are untainted by his touch. Go,
go—I am humbled, I can bear no more,
marry some one of your step-brother's
race, and leave me to forget in my slave
life I ever stood beside Justine Devereaux,
her equal."

Before we proceed further, you doubt-
less wish to know reader, who the par-
ties are, whom we have so abruptly in-
troduced to you notice.

Justine Devereaux was the step-sister,
and ward of Paul Devereaux, one of the
wealthiest planters of the "lower coast"
in the State of Louisiana. Justine's
mother had died while Justine was yet
in her nurse's arms, and her father had
followed to the grave the wife—he so de-
arly loved—long before their little daugh-
ter had completed her fourth year. M. De-
vereaux's death was so very sudden and
unexpected, that he did not have time
to make his will. And was the little Jus-
tine left to the tender mercies of her
step-brother. Precious to his death,
while he was grappling with the
grim monster, M. Devereaux had told
his son, a secret connected with the his-
tory of the little Justine, and implored Paul
to give him, a solemn pledge, that he
would guard and protect Justine, and
that she should be equal heir with him-
self, to the immense estate of the De-
vereaux. And while the light of a villain-
ous purpose shone in his eyes, and with
his hands clasped a that of his dying
father's, Paul Devereaux swore to fulfill
his father's dying wish, and with that
oath upon his lips—even then—Paul
Devereaux's heart was planning how he
could dispose of the baby-girl, as if she
had been a poor, broken toy, he could
cast aside at will.

Immediately after his father's death,
Paul had placed Justine in a convent
school, so he might have a little time
in which to develop plans, for her future.
As the girl was out of sight, she was in
some measure, out of mind, therefore, the
years sped on, and Justine was sixteen
years of age, and the graduate of one of
our famous convent schools of Louisiana.
The year previous to leaving school,
Justine, in the enthusiasm and fanatis-
m of faith, had implored Paul's consent
to her joining the order of sisters. Paul
could not consent to Justine's request.

No, "he said to himself," I cannot
consent, for if I should then would half
the Devereaux estate be claimed to en-
dow the Order. No, must marry this
girl to Louis Devereaux, my cousin—
by two removes—ance, I am certain,
will gladly accept Justine without half the
estate. He loves her—as a proof
offers to accept the hand of a portion-
less bride. Ah! well, he is lucky for ras-

cal like myself, that there are soft min-
utes in the world, that we can make
plant tools out of, to work our will. Ah!
Louis, mon cher cousin, how well you suit
the purpose I design you for, the hus-
band of my sweet sister. Dear Louis pos-
sesses sufficient wealth of his own, and if
in the distant hereafter, he comes to the
conclusion, Paul Devereaux is not a
generous brother, then I can safely
send the poisoned arrow to his heart, by
revealing a certain secret. I should not
dare to trifle with some men, more espe-
cially one not of the royal blood of De-
vereaux. But Louis is such a terrible
stickler for blood, our secret will be safe
with him. His passionate love for
Justine, may doubtless be replaced by en-
durance of her, and soon perhaps, will
be meted out where no abject idolatry
is her due. But what care I, so I
get rid of the incubus and keep the De-
vereux estate all mine.

The following year Justine, graduated
and came home to the beautiful home of
the Devereaux's.

Paul Devereaux, although selfish and
reckless villain, as he was, had in early
youth formed an attachment to a young
boy, whom his father had bought at a
sale in New Orleans. St. Leon Dubarre,
the boy, happened to please the fancy of
his young master, consequently he was
taken into his favor, subject to his cap-
rices, carressed, and abused by fits and
suited the mood of young Devereaux.
Only one advantage was to accrue to
St. Leon from Paul's patronage, he gained
an education. Bright, handsome and
intelligent, he, in appearance scarcely
betrayed his colored descent, and Paul
in amoment of unusual good nature, con-
sented that his overseer should teach the
boy to read. Oh! most magnanimous
master! to consent that the mind of your
slave should be cultivated, that he may
realize the more keenly, the degrading
bondage to which he is doomed!

Well, St. Leon Dubarre, had so well
improved his meagre opportunities of
acquiring knowledge, that, at twenty two,
he possessed a more accomplished educa-
tion, than the majority of young men of
the superior "race." At the age of six-
teen and twenty two, then, we introduce
Justine Devereaux and St. Leon to our
readers. While Paul Devereaux, was ma-
turing his scheme of marriage between
Louis Devereaux and Justine, she,—wom-
anlike,—had thus early found out, that
she possessed a heart, and she must be-
stow it upon some one, and ah! unpropit-
ious fate, that guided her choice, she
gave a woman's first and only love, to her
equal, and yet, her brother's slave, to St.
Leon.

The conversation we have given in the
commencement of our story, took place
in the library of the great old plantation
house of Paul Devereaux. Now reader,
we will continue the conversation we left
off, to make these explanations.

"And you tell me to leave you St. Leon,
Why should I leave you? To obey my step-
brother and perjure myself before God
and man at the marriage altar? To swear
to love, honor, and obey, where I do not
even respect? You say that if you accept
my sacrifice, you condemn me to in-
famy. Not so the tyranny, selfishness, in-
dolence, and avarice of white men, make these
distinctions. God our Creator did not
make them. St. Leon, I have the wicked
nature, the bad blood of the Devereaux's,
strong within me. I must be at one ex-
treme—devil or angel. Your love can
make the angel of my nature forever pre-
dominate. Deprive me of your love, and
the fiends in torment shall howl in rage
at mortal woman, surpassing them in
devilish hatred of mankind. This is the
crisis of my life, you are my fate, the ar-
bitrator of my destiny. Think you, I will
permit a race whom I hate, to dictate to
me, to make laws by which my heart
must be governed? You do not love me,
or your heart could never have caused
you to say, "Justine leave me." St. Leon,
with the one love of my life, do I love you
I reverence, and will obey you, second
to my God. I make no sacrifice. It is you,
only who bend to the little wail, and lead
her to a better, nobler life. My judge
I await your sentence."

"My God, forgive me, I cannot send her
away," exclaimed St. Leon, as he clasped
the slight form of Justine in his arms,
and kissed her blushing face.

"You will consent, we will go to Father
Henry," eagerly questioned Justine.

"Yes darling, the slave's arms have
encircled you! the slave's kisses have pol-
luted your lips, it is too late now to think
of parting. Come, it is getting dark, and
we can visit the Priest, without being sub-
jected to the annoyance of being inter-
rupted by other visitors, while we appeal
to father Henry's christian sympathies
and aid. Come darling, God alone will
witness our nuptial vows." And St. Leon
and Justine left the library, and hastened
in the direction of the residence of the
Priest.

"Ha! ha!" laughed Paul Devereaux,
as he came from behind the heavy dam-
ask curtains of the deep bay window,
where he had been a listener, to St. Leon
and Justine's conversation.

Ha! ha! so that's the game is it! So
the old leaven works! base blood
speaks for itself, else Justine could not
forget she is a Devereaux, and become
the mistress of a slave, for she of course
knows, she cannot be his wife. Well, I
will follow them to the priest, and see the
farce out; then I will have the overseer,
give this upstart dog fifty lashes, and to-
morrow, he shall be put up at the slave
auction in New Orleans. As to our dear
Justine, I will tell her my little secret, and
she will only be too glad to marry Louis,
and thus escape a worse fate. Well, I
must hasten upon the scene, and become
the unwelcome guest at the wedding, and
Paul Devereaux hastened out of the
house, and in the direction his sister and
St. Leon had gone. Paul arrived at the
Priest's just as he was giving his blessing
to the kneeling couple before him. With
a wild cry of alarm, Justine sprang to her
feet, when she beheld the mocking fiendish
face of Paul peering in upon them, then
she turned and clung helplessly to St.
Leon's arm.

St. Leon clasped the girl in his arms,
and quietly met the mocking glance of
his master.

"Master Paul you have taken us by
surprise, and found out our secret a little
while before I intended you should.

I know the secret of Justine's life, or
else, all perfect as she is, I could not love
her, I could not love one of purely Cau-
casian descent. Listen Justine, from my
lips shall you learn what Paul Devereaux
would tell you; your father M. De-
vereaux was a white man, but your mother
was of my race, and his slave. M. De-
vereaux met her in New Orleans, and paid
in gold for her, and she became his wife.
No one ever knew the beautiful creole
woman Madame Devereaux, was not a
white woman—not even master Paul.
On your father's death bed, he confided
the secret to his son, and he made him
swear, to give you, half his estate, and told
him where your manumission papers, his
child's five papers were the frail parchment
parchment, that alone spared his child a
life of degradation, and bondage; I was
concealed behind the curtains of the bed,
I heard all, my more—I saw the sinister
purpose in your face; you intended to de-
stroy that paper, and sell your father's child.
Unobserved I left the room, and went and
found the paper which ensured to my
dear little Justine, more than life—freedom
and honor—and I placed it in safe
hands, where it has ever since remained.
Your search for it was fruitless. In the
sight of God, Justine is my wife, I am
your slave, do your worst," and St. Leon
bowed over the silken curls of Justine's
head, which lay upon his breast.

No pen can paint, or record, the rage
and the fierce torrent of vile epithets,
heaped upon the heads of St. Leon and
Justine, by Paul Devereaux. Finally he
called in two stalwart men, and bade
them take St. Leon to the office, and wait
for him there.

As the men came forward to obey his
command, Paul Devereaux caught the
pale frightened Justine by the arm, and
half-carried her back to the house.

The moment they arrived at home,
Justine knelt at Paul's feet, and with
tears and entreaties, implored him to desist
from his purpose of having St. Leon
whipped, for she knew—too well she knew
—Paul's purpose.

get, and then he shall be sold. As to
you, prepare to marry Louis Devereaux
immediately. And after consigning Jus-
tine to the charge of an old woman, with
many threats and injunctions, not to
permit her to leave her room, Paul went
to the office and put into execution his
fiendish threat. St. Leon Dubarre, the
peer of any man in the State was, inhu-
manly beaten by order of Paul De-
vereaux. And then left with his bleeding
lacerated body, and oh! God, his phys-
ical sufferings were more than equalled, by
mental agony, and the sense of his utter,
hopeless degradation. Hopeless, ah! I
had not Justine said, they would go to
the free North, where those miserable
distinctions of race, did not exist.

"But now, this will not be possible,"
he sighed, "Paul Devereaux will not
consent to free me, and let us go."

Just at that moment the key turned
in the lock, and Justine entered the office.

She was pale as death, and the last
few hours appeared to have added years
to her age.

She approached St. Leon, and while she
rapidly cut the cords which bound him,
she said:

"You must go North immediately,
Paul Devereaux is even now signing your
"bill of sale" to one of the most brutal
traders in the South. Go to Father
Henry, and he will find a place of con-
cealment for you, until he can get you off
safely on your journey. Here is all the
money I have, but it will be sufficient
until you arrive in Cincinnati, and there
you will call upon the Persons whose ad-
dresses are on these and they will further
aid you. If God spares my life, I will
join you there within one month, you
must first, be far beyond the reach of
Paul Devereaux, he will not dare to raise
an arm against me. Oh! my God—dar-
ling, that my own life could have spared
you this degradation. For my sake do
not delay one instant now—go, go—they
may be here any moment."

"My love I will obey you, but did only
the law of this accursed, barbarous land
permit me the privilege of calling myself
a man, instead of placing me, on a level
with brutes. I will not consent to leave
you in this cowardly manner.—Then
clasping Justine to his heart, he exclaim-
ed:

"Oh! almighty and merciful God, guard
and protect her," And then he was gone.
For one moment Justine stood where St.
Leon left her, then she was aroused from
the stupor in which the terrible moments
of the last few hours had left her, by the
entrance of Paul Devereaux.

Like a tigress at bay, the girl turned
and met him.

"Your victim has escaped. I remain
in his place. Send your fiendish malice
upon me."

"Escaped! ha! ha! how long will the
dog enjoy his freedom think you! I will
call for the drivers and blood-hounds and
in ten minutes we will have him safely
caged here," and the human brute start-
ed toward the door to put into execu-
tion his fiendish, but one which the laws
of a civilized christian land sanctioned.

"Oh! God, what shall I do, poor Jus-
tine exclaimed," stay Paul Devereaux.
If you will permit St. Leon to escape
you may sell me, your sister in his place."

"Well that is not a bad idea," replied
Paul coolly as he passed at the door.
"I will tell you what I will do, if you will
marry Louis Devereaux immediately, and
promise—may I swear to me to do this,
and also keep this accursed secret about
your birth, I will let this dog of a slave
go."

"Oh! Paul, have mercy, I cannot con-
sent, I cannot be that man's wife. I hate
him, I hate the whole white race who
have condemned my people to suffering
and degradation. Paul Devereaux have
mercy, let me be a slave, but leave me
woman's virtue and honor."

"A good actress by gone! no, if this is
your final answer, I go to call the blood-
hounds and start them after."

(Concluded in our Next.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M.
to 2 P. M. no 29 1m3.

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OUR STORY TELLER.

Proud of our acquisition of the services of Miss A. M. C. Massena for the LOUISIANIAN, and desirous of paying a well-timed compliment, while introducing her story of "JUSTICE'S SACRIFICE," in this issue, we felt ourselves somewhat confused—doubtless our modesty created the embarrassment—as to the most appropriate manner to perform this duty, and evince our gratification; but remembering her very extensive acquaintance with the literary and journalistic world of the United States, we thought we might as well leave the matter to her. And, in fact, we have now "confusion worse confounded;" our table is literally covered over with news papers from all parts of the country, and from every section of the Press, containing the praises of "Creole." In this dilemma we were reminded that "copy" was wanted, and finding ourselves compelled to action we hurried off the following random selections.

"Creole" wishes a graceful and ready pen, and in many of her descriptions of persons and places, she is piquant, and brilliant; and when she undertakes to reveal the workings of a disappointed and wounded heart, her powers are such that the thoughtful reader involuntarily pauses and inquires, can woman thus write, unless she has thus suffered?

Missouri Democrat.

"Creole" is a native of the land of the magnolia, and the palm; and writes with all the fervor and passion of that sunny clime. Daily Courier Hansa's M.

"Creole" possesses a talent there is no doubt, and sufficient to win the laurels she seems to covet, for the pleasure of her friends. The literary road is a hard one to travel, but "Creole" starts out with fair prospects, and we sincerely wish her all success. Times Chicago.

"Creole" has long been connected with literature and writes, in an impassioned, powerful style, which has won her many admirers. Home Journal.

There is a naturalness and truth in the penicillings of "Creole," a vein of unaffected human—portraiture—which few lady writers approach, and which give to her creations an attraction rarely commanded by the romance of the day. "Creole" is true to nature, to life, and to truth, and she is sure to have a host of admirers. New York Weekly.

We are much pleased to hear of the appointment of M. Louis Kemmer, as superintendent of streets for the 2d. and 5th. Districts, vice, M. William Vigers, to whom leave of absence has been granted. M. Kemmer is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the office, well known, generally competent, and fitted in every respect to occupy the position and discharge the duties of the office to which he has been appointed, and we offer him our congratulations.

We had a brief visit, yesterday, from our genial friend, M. Robt. Howard. M. Howard is offering himself, to-morrow, for the Postmastership of the House of Representatives, a position which he filled with credit and satisfaction during the last session, and from his fitness and familiarity with the duties of his office, we know of no better choice that the House could make.

Our thanks are presented to Gen. C. H. Meritt chief clerk of the senate; and Major Wm. Vigers for appreciated favors.

THE NEW YEAR.

The Christmas season with its accustomed and immemorial festivities and hilarious enjoyments, has passed away, and the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, is numbered with "the years beyond the flood." As we write, isolated from the bustle and activity of the outside world, and away from the usual exterior influences which generally surround us, we can feel that we are entering on another cycle of existence—another year of Grace. The period is fraught with suggestion:—of reflection over the past, of admonition, and of resolution for the future.

Arrived at another starting point in the career of life, we are compelled by the very composition of our dual nature, to recognize this as a fitting period for reflection. We expect to go forward. We must look back. And as we do so, the past year, with its numerous misadventures, its painful disappointments, its heart-breaking bereavements, its immemorial failings, its too frequent severing of friendships, its foibles and defects of every description, and from every imaginable—as well as unimaginable—quarter, which have at once constituted, characterized, and surrounded our vicissitudinal life of 1870, rise in thoughtful panoramic view before us. And if we propose to be true to ourselves; to be true to our "day and generation" we will pause like men and sit in profitable, personal reflection—at least—for "once a year." And as we honestly do so, we cannot but be amazed at the contemplation of the past. How much we might have done, and failed to accomplish. How much we should not have done, which we have carelessly or wantonly perpetrated. The recollection amuses, and chastens us. Let it suggest resolution; that the future shall find our energies devoted to the accomplishment of the great purposes of life, our self-elevation and the good of man to leave some footprints on the sands of time.

Foot-prints that perhaps another sailing o'er life's ocean main;
A forlorn, and shipwrecked brother
Seeing, may take heart again.

But this is the period of re-unions. We part to-day, with "malice hatred and all uncharitableness." The recollection of how much we owe our bankruptcy, and the generosity of our creditors, imperatively demand leniency to our debtors; and to-day we propose to practically illustrate this adorable attribute of our Holy Religion. We engulf all the strangeness, all the animosity, all the "bickerings and contentions," in the ocean of our gratitude; and we take a new departure.

Let us strike hands; and resolve "come what may or come woe," we will be found in the path of duty, as the only path of safety.

We have but indicated the train of thought suggested by the "moments as they fly," every reader with the rapidity of thought will fill the outlines. With the confidence that our hints will not be altogether lost, we wish you all, A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR; and here we quaff our "true hippocras."

Continuing our "Personal" we record pleasant visits since our last issue from Major Wm. Vigers, Police Commissioner Phos. Isabelle, R. H. Isabelle, Rev. J. M. Vance, H. Kearson, Representative elect from Grant Parish, Geo. Washington, of De Soto, contesting the election of M. Carr, Mr. Pearce, of Bossier, and Mr. R. Douce, of the City.

The Bulletin of Friday says, "indications are that the present Police system will be busted up at the next session of the Legislature." It will, will it? On looking at the same "system" from another standpoint it seems, that when the Police Board have had an opportunity to speak,—say through the elaborate and exhaustive report in course of preparation, to be submitted to the Legislature—the tables will be so completely turned, that something else will be "busted up."

To-morrow the House of Representatives will be besieged for the various subordinate positions, in their gifts. The numerous candidates are remarkably active and vigilant. As usual there are vastly more candidates than offices. The most prominent we hear of, are: for Sergeant-at-Arms, W. W. Johnson, Jefferson Station, and J. A. Craig, For doorkeeper, Wm. R. Mason, Anthony Skilman and Wm. Wallace.

We could write a column in commendation of the peculiar fitness of each candidate for the office, but we believe it to be better for the ultimate benefit of each to commend them all to the consideration of the new House and may "the best man win."

MR. CARR AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Tomorrow, the newly elected House of Representatives will meet, and according to promise, we proceed to submit for the consideration of the members composing that body, the reasons, why we consider Mr. Carr an unfit choice for the speakership.

Personally we have no possible objection to urge. Against his personal ability to discharge the duties of the office, we have not a word to object, as this is an undoubted and tried qualification. Our protest is founded on more important grounds.

It is alleged that Mr. Carr was not known in De Soto to be a candidate for Representative from that Parish. That to the contrary it was denied by his most intimate friend when questioned by a Gentleman of this City who happened in De Soto, seeing Mr. Carr there, suspected something. That he was not the phoebos of the voters of the Parish of De Soto. That he received no nomination of any sort whatever. That his election was procured by imposition, and by deceiving the voters of De Soto. That therefore he is not entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives; and that the election being thus fraudulently obtained, should be repudiated by the House. These we say, are the grave charges openly, publicly, and vehemently brought against Mr. Carr. We now appeal to the sense of propriety, of honor, of dignity, and of Justice, in the House of Representatives, and counsel them to pause;—to consider,—to investigate this matter, and not to distinguish and characterize the entire session by the probable perpetration of a great wrong and outrage on voters. There is no necessity in the world, that Mr. Carr should be speaker. There are many others of your Body equally as competent as himself, against whose election there is no complaint. Select one of them to preside over your deliberations, and check this "indecent haste" to occupy the most important positions in your gift, with or without qualifications. We recommend the House to consecrate their services by an open disavowal; and denunciation of bad practices. Entitle yourselves to the respect and confidence of your fellows and teach those who will not otherwise learn, that they have reached the limit of tolerance and forbearance, in their mal-practices. Remember, the case and position of Geo. Washington, the cheated candidate of De Soto, might have been yours. Put yourself in his place, and judge. Then apply the golden rule, "Do unto others, as you would they should do unto you." Remember another important fact. The eyes of your constituents throughout the State will be directed towards your conduct:—represent them fairly. Record yourselves as in the view of your accountability to them. Enquire into, and ascertain the right, the path of duty; then pursue it, and you will be in the only path of safety.

And now we adjure you, by your sense of propriety, by the probability that the committee on contested elections will declare the seat vacant, by the remembrance of your obligations to the people who elected you, by the recollection of the importance of maintaining the purity and integrity of elections, by the recollection that you are yourselves responsible to your constituents and to the whole people; by these and by a thousand more considerations, we call on you to rebuke, to repel, to thrust back into the darkness of "outside," any man who improperly seeks to secure your suffrages. Confident that the new House will consider our suggestions, we leave this for a more congenial theme.

The United States SenatorSHIP.

"Not many days hence," the Legislature, in joint session assembled, will be called on to select a person to represent Louisiana in the Senate of the United States. As the period approaches, candidates seem to increase in number, and each addition threatens to create serious embarrassments in making a choice. Prominent men and journals of the Republican Party, all over the State, have been industriously engaged in extolling the virtues of certain gentlemen, and directing attention to their pre-eminent fitness for this exalted position. Of the truth of these bespattering flatteries, we do not doubt. But if our people have been at all observant, it cannot have escaped their attention, that although it has been universally known, two prominent colored men were in the field as candidates, and that it was the earnest wish of tens of thousands, that one of them should go to the U. S. Senate, there has been a studious avoidance, by those claiming to represent the Party, of any respectable or honorable reference to either of these gentlemen, who are proverbially understood and admitted to be worthy Representative men, or of the thousands of their race in this State. Time

ignoring, and keeping them out of sight, it will be perceived, is in the case where their very positions thrust them forward, and therefore they must be pushed back, as being in advance of their time.

Now, look at another phase of the same question. A short time since, Senator C. C. Antoine was running for Congress from the fourth district, every effort—honorable and dishonorable—that ingenuity and fraud could devise, was resorted to, to defeat him. Disgusted with the entire procedure, and not willing to endanger the election of a Republican, he generously withdrew from the contest, and left the field to Gen. McCleery, who was elected. Immediately, he was lauded and praised for his withdrawal by the most prominent organs of our party, and his reticence was looked upon as highly praiseworthy. We mention these things by the way, to illustrate the evident policy, which is being scrupulously carried out towards our race, and to arouse the careless, indifferent, and unobservant to the full consciousness of the glaring fact, that like the Indian, in the legend, who hospitably made room on his bench for the American, and was edged back by him to make room for a friend, who in turn wanted a seat for his friend, and so on, until the poor Indian found himself hopelessly and completely without a seat left for himself. Look at the parallel. At the origin of the Republican Party in Louisiana, the colored men constituted and controlled every avenue to political elevation. They generously consented to, an equal division of the offices. They chose their leaders, mostly white, and confidently entrusted to them the keys which held influence and patronage. Look to the retrograde, and still going backward position of our people, and fill in the outline.

We propose now to come squarely to this issue. We have elected four members to the national House of Representatives, all white. We are about to elect a Senator to the U. S. Senate. We ask for a personal representation in this matter, and we ask that one colored man be given a seat; and now we shall urge the claim in our next, of Senator P. B. S. Pinchback, as the most fitting candidate for this position.

(OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

OPPORTUNITIES.

The time has arrived, as also the occasion, when it becomes us to look boldly into the future, and ere we enter there, to be fully determined that stern duty requires, we shall do our duty, our whole duty, and nothing but our duty.

The importance of such an occasion is one that every single colored member of the incoming Legislature must listen to, and weigh well, what may be said in regard to his political duties in the coming struggle.

It will be a desperate effort on one side, to foster and protect outrage, bribery, and fraud, and on the other, a determined effort to vindicate and advocate the protection of a true noble, honest class of voters in this State, who have by the actions of many of those occupying high positions, been crowded out of justly won positions.

The perpetrators of these extensive rackets are a class of political parasites, who having tasted the sweets of public life, by some mischance or other, turn again by some peculiar methods of their own, (and to them it is only a question of personal aggrandizement,) come into their own party, and are prepared to make it hideous, monstrous, and corrupt, and into the political household of their party, and strive to control its destinies, and even as they stole their entrance to this household, so would they attempt to steal the control of its business, and turn it into their own corrupt, and disgraceful channels.

This enmity is about to fall upon us if we do not arouse and overthrow this class of men, whose object is "rule or ruin;" as in the case, a disaster which befalls one corner or division of an army, must certainly stir, if not ultimately defeat the entire army, and so it is with us, if through apathy, neglect, or unfaithfulness of colored members, fraud, bribery and corruption unabashed and allowed to rear their deformed heads in the Legislative Hall of this State, and the outraged feeling of their brethren unheeded, their wrongs to go unredressed, and allow these yet, unwhipped rascals to drag, and coast through the street that they carry up as many colored votes as they can. We repeat if such a calamity happens to the Representative, colored men through either their apathy, neglect, or unfaithfulness, then will the whole colored people of this State be betrayed, and their confidence in us so outraged, and ignored, that we could not for years recover from such a disaster.

Gentlemen, there is a great future looming up before us. It is not a question of to-day, but a great trial for us as republicans, and true, to prepare for the greatest of 1872, and it is necessary that we enter this struggle with a determined will to fight it out until that time; if it would be successful then we must be united now, if you would redress the wrongs of our people respect them, their rights, and privileges

for the future, it is here that we must teach them the lesson they so richly merit, and we will be looked on as being true, not only to our race and ourselves, but to our party, and the true interests of the affairs of the State, and by so doing we can make the Republican party of this State, a noble, true, and honest party, recognized, and acknowledged as such, at home, and abroad.

It is not often that such splendid opportunities present themselves, where by any particular body of men have chances, not to be looked on with insignificance, to render to the party, (of which they are the stronger part) signal, and beneficial services, by prompt action, united efforts, and a desire to do right.

Let the colored members of the incoming Legislature come boldly to the task assigned them by their constituents. Let there be a surrendering of all selfish, and mercenary motives; if necessary, personal sacrifices, to accomplish future good. Let us believe that "we must stoop to conquer," and by so doing with the assistance of others, equally as interested as are ourselves, we may yet have the proud satisfaction of seeing the political destinies of this State rescued from the grasp of political parasites, and her Republican principles protected from their defiled and destroying touch.

MORE AXON.

ROLL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR 1871-1872.

- ABEL, CHARLES, Bossier.
- ADOLPHE, C. J. Orleans.
- ANTOINE, P. C. Do.
- BAKER, BUSH W. Orleans.
- BARKER, CHARLES J.
- BARRER, W. B. Orleans.
- BARRON, J. J. W. Feliciana.
- BELOT, ARMAND, Orleans.
- BENTLEY, EMERSON, St. Mary.
- BICKHAM, ALEXANDER C.
- BLUNT, RAFAEL, Natchitoches.
- BOWEN, J. H. Orleans.
- BREWSTER, O. H. Ouachita.
- BROUSSARD, ERNEST.
- BROWN, D. W. C.
- BRYAN, J. W.
- BUCHANAN, B. Orleans R. Bank.
- BUCKINGHAM, E. P. Morehouse.
- BURCH, J. HENRI, E. Baton Rouge.
- BUTLER, C. Q. Bienville.
- CARR, MORTIMER, De Soto.
- CARTER, GEORGE W. Cameron.
- CHACHENE, THEODORE.
- COCHRAN, D. A.
- COLEMAN, JOSHUA, Tensas (Doc).
- CRAWFORD, WILLIAM.
- DARBY, LUCIEN.
- DARNSBURG, PROSPER, Pio Coupee.
- DAVIDSON, THOMAS G. Livingston.
- DAVIS, EDGAR, Orleans.
- DEMAS, HENRY, St. John Baptist.
- DEWEES, E. W. De Soto.
- DOUGLASS, JOSEPH, Assumption.
- DURIO, A. L.
- ELLIS, G. H.
- FAULKNER, A. W. Caldwell.
- FLOYD, W. D. St. Helena.
- FOUNTILLIEU, PAULIN.
- GADDIS, BENJAMIN, Orleans.
- GARDNER, R. G. Jefferson.
- GARSTKAMP, JOHN, Jefferson.
- HARPER, PETER, St. Charles.
- HARPER, WILLIAM, Caddo.
- HENNINGSTAD, O. H. Iberville.
- HUSTON, C. F. E. Feliciana.
- HYAMS, HENRY J. W. Baton Rouge.
- JOHNSON W. G. Orleans.
- KEARSON, H. R. Grant.
- KENNER, R. M. J. Orleans.
- KILLEN, J. S.
- KINSSELLA, W. C. Orleans.
- LA SALLE, L. C.
- LAURENT JAMES.
- LLAMBIAS, NORBERT A. Orleans.
- LOFFICIEL, JOSEPH, East Baton Rouge (Dec).
- LOTT, HARRY, Rapides.
- LOTT, JOSEPH B. Rapides.
- LYNCH, B. L. Iberville.
- MAHONEY, H. Plaquemine.
- MARIE FREDERICK, Terrebonne.
- MARVIN SCHUYLER, Calahoula.
- MATTHEWS, J. S. Tensas.
- MCCARTHY, VICTOR E. Orleans.
- MCFARLAND, D. L. St. Martin.
- MEDFORD, J. C. Claiborne.
- MONCURE, J. C. Caddo.
- MOORE, JOHN J. St. Mary.
- MORPHY, E. C. Orleans.
- MORRIS MILTON, Ascension.
- MURRAY, THOMAS, Orleans.
- ONG, THOMAS, St. Bernard.
- OPATEK, J. Orleans.
- OTTO F. Orleans.
- OVERTON, ANTHONY.
- POND, H. L. East Feliciana.
- QUINN, J. W. Orleans.
- RAHY, HENRY, Natchitoches.
- RILEY, HENRY, St. James.
- RINGGOLD, CHARLES W. Orleans.
- SABTAIN, CAIN.
- SCHUMACHER, FRED, Orleans.
- SHUTE, GEORGE L. Caddo.
- SOULE, L. J. Arroyelles.
- STAMPS, T. B. Jefferson.
- STANTON, D. CADDY, Bossier.
- STEVENS, H. H.
- STINSON, ALPHONSE.
- TATMAN, C. D.
- THOMPSON, JAMES M. St. Tammany.
- TOURNON, H. C. Pointe Coupee.
- TUREAUD, ADOLPHE, St. James.
- ULMANN, ISAAC, Orleans.
- VERNETT, CHARLES A.
- WAND, JAMES B. Tangipahoa.
- WASHINGTON, GEORGE, Assumption.
- WASHINGTON, GEORGE, Concordia.

WHELAN, V. A. Sabine.
WILLIAMS, EDWARD, Orleans.
WILLIAMS, HENDERSON, Madison.
WORRALL, THOMAS D. Jefferson.
YORKE, P. JONES, Carroll.
YOUNG, DAVID, Concordia.

SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

- S. C. ANDERSON, St. Landry, Lafayette and Calcasieu.
- C. C. ANTOINE, Caddo.
- A. E. BARBER, Orleans, 1st. 2d. and 3d. Senatorial District.
- W. G. BLACKMAN, Claiborne, Bossier and Bienville.
- S. S. BOWMAN, Calahoula and Winn.
- Ed. H. BUTLER, Plaquemine and Orleans, right bank.
- H. J. CAMPBELL, Orleans, 4th, 5th. and 6th. Rep. District.
- J. V. COUPLAND, Orleans.
- F. DAIGLE, Cameron, Calcasieu Lafayette and St. Landry.
- S. S. FISH, Orleans, 1st. 2d. and 3d. Representative Dist.
- R. W. FURCH, Jackson and Union.
- J. R. GALLUE, W. Baton Rouge, Tangipahoa, St. Martin and Iberia.
- A. B. HARRIS, Concordia and Avoyelles.
- P. F. HERWIG, Orleans 1st. 2d. and 3d. Rep. Dist.
- O. F. HUNSACKER, Ascension and St. James.
- J. H. INGRAHAM, Orleans 7th. 8th. and 9th. Rep. Dist. and St. Bernard.
- E. B. JENKS, East Feliciana, West Feliciana and Pointe Coupee.
- G. Y. KESLO, Rapides.
- J. B. LEWIS, De Soto, Natchitoches and Sabine.
- Jao. LYNCH, Carroll, Madison and Morehouse.
- W. L. McMILLEN, Carroll, Madison Morehouse and Richland.
- J. H. NOLAND, W. Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Martin, and Iberia.
- P. OHARA, Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne.
- E. W. PIERCE, Orleans, 10th. and 11th. Rep. Dist.
- P. B. & PINCHBACK, Orleans, 4th. 5th. and 6th. Rep. Dist.
- G. W. REAGAN, E. Baton Rouge.
- JOHN RAY, Ouachita.
- W. F. SMITH, Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John the Baptist.
- H. L. SWORDS, Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne.
- A. J. STYPER, St. Mary and Vermilion.
- S. M. THOMAS, Bossier, Bienville and Calhoun.
- W. L. THOMPSON, Livingston, St. Tammany, Washington and St. Helena.
- S. M. Todd, Orleans, 12th. 13th. and 14th wards, Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. John the Baptist.
- M. H. TWITCHELL, De Soto, Natchitoches, and Sabine.
- A. R. WHITNEY, Tensas and Franklin.
- CARLOS WILCOX, E. Feliciana, W. Feliciana and Pointe Coupee.

FASHION GOSSIP.

Brown and salmon color are favorite combinations for bonnets this season. Heavier fabrics and brighter colors are now the order of the day for the ladies. Long pointed waists have come in fashion again, also the long postillon jacket.

Velveteen and plush, of very heavy quality, are now being sold for winter street costumes.

Large butterflys and bugs are now worn in the hair, made of silver or gold a la Nilsson.

The new style of silks are called "rain-bow gros grains," and make most beautiful evening dresses.

Jet ornaments are used on bonnets this fall, and make them so heavy that it feels like lifting a small-sized flat-iron to take one up.

Parasols for fall wear, are made small and square, and are trimmed with lace creped fringe or wreaths of artificial flowers the color of the dress.

Very pretty watches are now made of glass, both sides, so that the works can be seen, with a small rim of silver, and fastened to the belt by a small silver chain.

Some pretty designs have appeared in earrings, one of which is three gold hoops, one within another and at the bottom of each a small diamond. Another style is a lattice work with leaves and a life-like spider in the center of it.

BONNETS.

A perfect revolution has taken place in these "airy nothings," which were worn last season. The bonnet of the future promises to be large, and yet larger still, until we feel a horrible dread that the straw tunnels under which our great grandmothers used to hide their pretty faces, may again become a mode. One consolation—the enormous waterfalls must retire with the advent of bonnets. The gipsy bonnet of a belle of the eighteenth century is now very fashionable, but few other shapes are to be seen, and no long as it keeps within bounds, it is a pretty enough head-dress, both for middle-aged and young ladies.

HATS.

Are worn of every style and shape imaginable. The favorite style, however

ever appears to be white, black, and blue. Black alpaca is entirely omitted to go out worn during the winter. Wide flounced fastened on the most fashioning is also worn. It has raised very many long dresses are loose short "sacques" and where such much reduced in price. Bill Homespun, of I tried. I see it is to publish the start out with of the bride's (the Bill's effects, (me and found the them: One pair hicko One pair red One pair white One pair wampus, l Four pair wood One pair bed-t One box paper One false dicke One red band One four yellow One pair cowli One linen dust One straw hat, good yet. One pair Kent One butterfly One pair buck Two false tooth One Barlow kn One plug of tob Thirty-five cent The Lo In the endeavor to New Journal in New as been long, and no in the stru edition in the Bod give to be their du, information, and have been back of a mediary sciences might be sup take the LOUISIANIAN ect. As our motto indic "Republicans at all times." We shall a movement of broad quality of all men a distribution of o who merit them. Desires of allaying the memory of the army and nation a moral of all political and forbearance, most resigned, and w where wrong and op in our time and every our best intere to an enviable p tates, by the develop resources and secure a change in the people and the con Believing that the without the supremacy and undecaying price. We shall support the of our country and ultimate obligation. We shall sustain the of the act of school system, and education of our yo with their own, which and stability of a Repu FI By a generous, indicated, and on paper, from an experience, and establish cannot "command" "deserve" "deserve" JAS. A. Bookdealer Blank Book Printing and Bind No. 21 CA

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the *LOUISIANA*, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt, to exist. In this transition period of our people in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we consider to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the *LOUISIANA* a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the *LOUISIANA* shall be "Republicans at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Detractors of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the retention of all political disabilities; foster kind words and forbearance, where malignity and resentments reign, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall ever carry our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illustrious resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the obligations of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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colored workingmen of the United States. It

Company.

ing in the Stationery line. He has also a large and beautiful selection of Chromos.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

At an Election of Directors of the Metropolitan Loan, Savings and Pledge Bank, held on the twelfth instant, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:
F. E. DUMAS, J. HASSINGER,
L. T. DELASSIZE, C. W. LOWELL,
W. H. PEMBERTON, C. CAMP,
THOMAS ISABELLE, GEO. H. BRAUGHEN,
A. P. DUMAS,
JOHN DAWSON, Cashier
 do 17

EMPIRE

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Gen. W. Smith, Vice Pres. G. Hillon, Secy. Pres., L. H. Waters, Acty. Secy. W. C. Crutcher, Pres., J. H. Clapp, Sup. Agent, T. E. Marcy, Mod. Assn., Agents, New Orleans, PINCHBACK & ANTOINE.

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237.....JULIA STREET.....237.
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